

Xerox Docket No. D/A1224  
Application No. 09/683,537

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0024] Figure 1 represents a typical xerography system. A photoreceptor (1) moving in the direction (12) is electrically charged on its surface by a corotron (2). The charged photoreceptor surface is exposed to light from the LED bar array (13) therein producing a latent image of the original image on the surface of the moving photoreceptor. The photoreceptor surface comes into close contact with a donor roll (3) wherein toner particles (4), charged opposite of the photoreceptor surface, are attracted to the photoreceptor surface to form an image with toner particles (5) on the photoreceptor surface. The photoreceptor surface next comes in contact with a transfer surface (6), for example, paper. The transfer surface is charged by a biased transfer roll (7) to attract the toner particles from the photoreceptor surface to the transfer surface. The transferred toner particles (8) on the transfer surface are then subjected to pressure rollers (9) to fuse the toner particles to the paper. After transferring the toner particles, any non-transferred toner particles are removed from the photoreceptor surface with a cleaning blade (10). The photoreceptor surface is then neutralized with a discharge lamp (11) before beginning the cycle again.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0029] The spread spectrum modulator works with the spread spectrum clock generator to decrease the peak amplitudes of the EMI spectral components. The reduction in peak amplitudes by the spread spectrum modulator may preferably be performed by modulating the frequency of the clock pulse generator in order to decrease the energy output at a particular frequency. Varying the frequency with time spreads the total energy over a range of modulation, rather than expose one or several particular frequencies with the majority of the energy output. When modulated, the same total energy emitted is identical to

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the system when unmodulated, however, the peak energy at any particular frequency is actually reduced. In the spread spectrum technique, the modulator will continuously be modulating the frequency. The spread spectrum modulator is preferably a profile modulator for modulating the clock pulse generator with a periodic waveform.